VIRGINIA.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

s'clock at Capitol Square. About 2,000 colored

three cheers by a portion of the crowd, to speak under its auspices. A vote was then taken, and the Convention adjourned sine die] with great

he had written letters denouncing Northern men in Virginia as squatters; the charge was unfounded; warned the meeting not to be deceived by dema-

that he had only heard, and could not the charge. rpoint made a very brief speech, and was y L. H. Chandler. District Attorney; the nevens (colored), Louis Scott (colored), and

dured to select the chance President of the United States, and as the late was has placed the Republican party as well as the nation, under obligations to many distinguished generals for the services they rendered in the desperate struggle for liberty, and greatness, and as the names of Gens. Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Butler, Sickles, Logan, and Schofield, and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Thaddeus Stevens, and Henry Wilson are prominently held up as among the most deserving in connection with the said office: therefore

Resolved. That we indorse the action of Gen. Sheridan in his efforts to execute the laws of the country, considering the embarrassment thrown around him by the President.

Resolved, That the Republican party look forward to such of the formal of them, with great hope in the future of the prosperity of the country, and that we, as a party, how give notice that when the proper time arrives to nominate a candidate for President and Vice-President, we will give all such acts of protection to the loyal people of the South their due consideration.

Speaking was continued at the meeting until nearly dark, when it adjourned.

dark, when it adjourned. A large meeting of citizens of Halifax County

was held on the 30th, and among other resolutions adopted

common confider.

5. That as we have always been glad to get a helping hand from co pred men whose hard work and heavy lifting was to be done, we will moved minimum to the state of the confider water with them now in pricing the Old Dominion up out of the feep mire in which she is sunk, and starting her forward on a firm rea

REGISTRATION IN NEW+ORLEANS.

NEW-OBLEANS, Aug. 2 .- The following are the returns of the registration in New-Orleans and Algiers, excepting the last three days, and the Second District Whites, 14,843; Biacks, 14,795. The white majority in the parish is 48, and in the city 221. It is expected that the revision of the rolls will make a large difference. So far as heard from, the State registers: Whites, 42,662; Blacks, 79,129.

COLORED COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, A. A. INSPECTOR-GEN- ERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., July 22, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 5 .- Commissioners of Election will be required by law to take the same oath of office taken by the Registrars, which may be subscribed to be fore any registrar of voters or justice of the peace, and fore any registrar of voters or justice of the peace, and filed with the Chairman of the Board. One of the three Commissionlers, appointed to serve at each poll, will be a redored either. Supervising officers will examine and inspect all the books and records pertaining to the different Boards of Registrars under them—including the poll books—and see that they are properly made out and cared for. It may be increasary to include in the poll books, it some of the county parishes, the names of all the persons registered in the said parish, owing to the fact that it may be impossible to decide as to the precincts to which some of the colored citizens registered belong. On the dist day of July, supervising officers will forward a report of the total number of persons registered to date; this must be done with as little delay as possible.

Major 10th Cavalry, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., A. A. Inspector-General.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 2 .- Ex-Gov. Brown is publishing a series of letters in The Chronicle and Sentinel in reply to ex-Senator Hill, and in advocacy of reconstruction under the Military bills.

SOUTH CAROLINA. COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 2.-Ex-Gov. Perty has written another letter in opposition to reconstruction on the Congressional plan.

Charleston, S. C., August 2-10 p. m.-Gen. Sickles has issued his explanatory registration orders to day. Registration will commence immediately.

The following is Geb. Sickles's order brought forth by the late assault of two Northern citizens in Co-

Becommand of Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles.

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles.

Genit J. W. Clore, Capt. Seth Infantry, A. D. C., and A. A. A. G.

A large meeting was held in Charleston on the 21st, preded over by the Hon. A. G. Mackey. It unanimously

indersed the platform of the Republican State Convention, which has been published in The TRIBUNE.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE BY AN ARMY OFFICER. The Mobile Advertiser and Register publishes

ondensation of the crop returns for July received at the

calculations of so early a date, though they were severely criticized by Northern and Southern speculators, some of whom publicly acknowledged their error after the crop was sold. It is too early to predict the successful avoidance of all the numerous enemies of cotton. Had the last errop been a good one, it would have yielded 2,000,000 bales. A very good one would have realized 3,000,000, such results are possible this year.

Wool.—An examination of this item of the tables will show that losses of sheep, unthrifty condition, and a wer Spring have had an influence both upon numbers and weight of fleece, and will lead to the conclusion that our wool city of the present year is not materially larger than that of last year.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2-7:30 o'clock p. m.-Writs will be issued on the 6th inst., and the general elections will take place on the 20th.

The House meets on Sept. 18. The canvass is very warm everywhere. All the influence of the Catholic priesthood will be thrown against the Rouges.

THE INDIAN WAR.

ANOTHER FIGHT-SECRETARY CHANDLER HAS A BRUSH WITH THE SAVAGES.

St. Louis, Aug. 2.-Western dispatches state that a train from Leavenworth, in charge of Messrs. Powers and Newman, had a fight with the Indians on Sunday. The fight lasted all day, until roward might, when the whites were assisted by Capt. Schemerhorn with two field howitzers. Some 16 or 15 Indians were killed. The locality of the fight is not given. It is reported that the Indians have possession of ten miles of the road west of Monument Station, and are stealing all the stock they can find.

Mr. Chandler, Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, with a party of gentle then from New-York and St. Louis, arrived at Fort Lyon on the 9th of July. They had a skirmish with 25 Indians, and whipped them.

Five distilleries and two tobacco factories in the southern part of this State have been seized for violation of the Revenue laws. Powers and Newman, had a fight with the Indians on

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN CANADA. BRANTFORD, Ontario, Aug. 1.-The emigrant train leaving here at 6 o'clock last night, when near Paris, ran over a drove of horses, which had strayed on the track, throwing the engine down an embankment 15 fect. killing the engineer, named Graham, and seriously in-juring the fireman. None of the passengers were hurt.

THE BUFFALO GRAIN SWINDLER. BUFFALO, Aug. 2 .- At a meeting of the Board

of Trude this morning a resolution was adopted request-ing the Trustees to expel F. W. Patterson, the person who attempted the \$80,000 swindle yesterday. A committee was also appointed to mature a more secure system for delivering property to buyers. THE UNADILLA BANK FAILURE.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 2-8 o'clock, p. m .- I learn to night that it is contemplated to institute criminal pro-ceedings against the President and Cashier of Mor Unadilla Bank; on the ground that the fatture of the bank is alleged to be a preconcerted swindle, though I imagine this will be hard to prove. They have I imagine this will be hard to prove. They have made an assignment to Sands & Loomis, which step is said to involve the question of their ability to pay the depositors, not only of the old Umdilla Rank, but likewise of the Unadilla National Bank. It also now appears that in many instances the President and cashior gave their individual notes to ignorant country depositors, who supposed until the bank departed this life that they held certificates of deposit. The liabilities are latest estimated from a quarter to half a million of deliars, with few, if any, assets of reliable value.

I am advised of further trouble among these banks. A crisis would appear to be at hand. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867.

THE CONVENTION.

AN ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE ON SEPTEMBER ERNOR, ETC., ON INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS, AND ON CURRENCY, BANKING, AND INSURANCE-MINORITY REPORTS-THE DEBATE ON ORGA-NIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A large number of petitions against sectarian appropriations were presented, and a number of resolutions of inquiry were offered or called up and adopted. The Convention, by resolution, fixed upon drainage and of fishing in international waters Corporations other than municipal, banking, and Committee of the Whole upon the report of the Committee on the Organization of the Legislature, and the remainder of the morning session was con-sumed in the consideration of the amendment pro-viding for 32 Senatorial districts instead of eight, as reported by the Committee. The evening session was occupied in debate on the report of the Com-mittee on the organization of the Legislature.

scarcely be made with necessary. New-Jerkey, as sudicated by very general returns, showed per cent improvement over last year; Maryland, 23; Daisware, 150; Virginia, 35; Michigan, 127. In other States estimates are given upon whatever data was received, generally showing a considerable increase over last year. Apples are promising in portions of New-Eighand, the Alleghany region, and the West. Grapes are more united from in the average of States, and generally appearing unusually well. It has been a more successful year for strawberries than usual, as a study of the tables will show. All the principal Sorghum crop is generally returned as in a comparatively noor condition, with lower figures than any other crop. Onto and Indiana indicate a deficiency in average of 14 per cent, and in candition of 10 per cent. All the principal Sorghum, manifesting a decline in average.

Cotton.—There is an increase of acreage in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansasa. Texas, 10 142; Mississippl, 9 4 to Louisiana, 8 1-10. The average is about the Same as last year. There is a slight difference, as reported, in favor of the present crop.

The Department estimates, made last October, of 1,835 bales, proved to be singularly accurate for approximate calculations of so early a date, though they were severely criticized by Northern and Southern speculators, some of whom publicy acknowledged their error after the crop was sold. It is too early a date, though they were severely criticized by Northern and Southern speculators, some of whom publicy acknowledged their error after the crop was sold. It is too early a date, though they were severely criticized by Northern and Southern speculators, some of whom publicy acknowledged their error after the crop was sold. It is too early a date, though they were severely criticized by Northern and Southern speculators, some of whom publicy acknowledged their error after the crop was sold. It is too early a date, though they were severely criticized by Northern and Southern speculators, s

this State.

SEC. 3. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or for Lieutenant-Governor, the two houses of the Legislature at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

joint ballot, choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, SEC. 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and may afforces of the State. He shall may power to convene the Legislature (or the Senate only) on extraordinary occasions. He shall communicate by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and recommend such measures to them, as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of Government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation to be established by law, to be first fixed by the Legislature at its fixed session, after the adoption of this Constitution, and which compensation shall neither be increased or diminished after his election or during his term of office.

SEC. 5. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term; or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war at the head of the military force thereof he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of all the military force of the State.

SEC. 6. The Lieutenant-Governor shall possess the same qualifications as the Governor. He shall be President of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieut.-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or he be absent from the State, the President of the disability cease.

SEC. 7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall receive for his

disability cease. SEC. 7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall receive for his services a compensation to be established by law, to be first fixed by the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, &c., and he shall receive or be entitled to any other or further compensation, fee or perquisite for any other duties or sevices he may be required to perform by virtue of his office, by this Constitution, or by law.

perquisite for any other duties or sevices he may be required to perform by virtue of his office, by this Constitution, or by law.

Sec. 8. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approves of the bill he shall sign it, but if he disapproves of it or any part or parts of it, containing separate and distinct provisions, he shall return it to that house in which the bill shall have originated, with his objections to the whole, or such parts of it as he shall disapprove, which shall enter the objections at large on their journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, either of an entire bill or a part of said bill objected to, as the case may be, two-thirds of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the whole bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds the members elected to that House, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. If either of the two Houses shall not thus approve of the part or parts objected to, the bill containing such parts as shall be approved by the Governor shall, without unnecessary delay, after the vote is taken on such reconsideration, be engrossed as a separate bill and returned to the Governor for his signature. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and may, and the names of the members evoling for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any

called to order at this point by the Chair.

Mr. RUTCHINS (Rep., New-York) moved to amend by inscribing after the words rights "if any." The amendment was accepted. Mr. Gerry protesting that he thought

PRINIPLE (Rep., Chenango) called up the resolu-calling upon the State Engineer for information re-e to the Chenango Canal extension, and it was dopted.
Mr. BARKER (Rep., Chautauqua) moved that the tanding Committee of the Convention be requested to ake their report on or before the 3th inst. Last on the

finake their report on or before the 9th last. Last on the table.

Mr. LUDINGTON (Rep., Suilivan) offered a resolution that the Committee on Powers and Duties of the Legislature be requested to report a provision preventing giftenterprises audiotteries. Adopted.

Mr. STRATTON (Rep., N. Y.) called up his resolution calling upon the Metropolitan Police for information relative to the police attending upon the several courts in Newsyork, and it was adopted.

Mr. CLINTON (Rep., Eric) offered the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it is the duty of the United States of America to refund the monets and assume the debts expended and incurred by

the duty of the United States of America to refund the moneys and assume the debts expended and incurred by the loyal States in aiding Congress to raise and support for the common defense during the late Rebellion those armies, which, with the blessing of Almighty God, preserved the more perfectionion, and secured the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

*Resolved**, That a copy of this resolution, authenticated by the Secretary, he transmitted to each Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States.

*M. GRAVES** (Rep., Herkimer) offered a resolution relative to the business of the Circuit Courts, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Lost.

ost. Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep., N. Y.) called up his resolution

Mi. HUTCHINS (Rep., N. Y.) called up his resolution calling upon the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York for information concerning a number of suits pending for or against the city, which was adopted.

Mr. ANDREWS (Rep., Onendaga) called from the table the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Erastus Brooks, in the words following:

Resolved, That this Convention will a fjourn sine die at 12 orlowed, wegeling on Monday, Sept. 9, 1867.

Resolved, That this Convention will adjourn sine die at 12 o'clock, meridian, on Monday, Sept. 9, 1867.

Mr. Andrews desired simply to say that he was in favor of the passage of this resolution. If passed, it was at all times within the power of the Convention, and might be changed; but it would facilitate matters to have some definite period of adjournment fixed upon.

Mr. GREELEY (Rep., Westchester) moved to amend by inserting "Tuesday, Sept. 10," Accepted.

Mr. W. C. BROWN (Rep., Jefferson) moved to amend by making it "Saturday, Sept. 7." Lost.

Mr. HAMMOND (Rep., Alleghany) moved to make it October. Lost. etober. Lost. Mr. L. W. RUSSELL (Rep., St. Lawrence) moved to lay Mr. VAN CAMPEN (Rep., Cattaraugus) moved to amend by making it Friday, Sept. 20. Lost.
Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Oneida) moved to amend by triking out "Tuesday the loth of September," and inserting "when the Convention shall have completed its busi-

Mr. WEED (Dem., Clinton) said it was evident that no Mr. WEED (Dem., Clinton) said it was evident that no member of the Convention could fix upon a time when they could adjourn. It was unnecessary to fix upon an arbitrary time of adjournment; for such proposed time must succumb to the business of the Convention. He would move that for the present, and until the work of the Convention had made further progress, the whole matter lie upon the table.

Mr. E. BROOKS (Dem., Richmond) had introduced this resolution in good faith, in consequence of the action of the Convention, inserting the previous question and limiting debate to 20 minutes. He had not intended to call it up to-day, but would abide by the decision of the Convention.

wention.

The motion to lay upon the table was lost by a vote of 53 to 54. The motion of Mr. Sherman of Oncida was put, and lost by a vote of 40 to 49.

Mr. GREELEY (Rep., Westchester) moved the previous question, and was sustained.

The Yeas and Nays were called, and the final adjournment on Tuesday, the 10th September, at 12 m., was car ried by a vote of 69 to 51, as follows:

Schoonmaker,
Seymour,
Snerman,
Smith,
Spencer,
Townsend, M. I.,
Van Campen,
Wakeman,
Wakem,
Young-72.

Mr. HALE (Rep., Essex) moved a reconsideration of the Mr. HAEE (Rep., Essex) moved a reconsideration of severe vote. Tabled.

Mr. HADLEY (Rep., Seneca) said, with a view of testing the sense of the Convention with reference to large or small Senate districts, he would move that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of this subject, and that it be referred back to the Standing Committee, with instructions to report a plan for 33 Senate Districts.

Mr. SPENCER (Rep., Steuben) offered a substitute. He said that his object was to test the sense of the Convention upon the 'conur of office as well as the question of single districts. He would divide his substitute in such manner that the vote could be taken upon these propositions separately.

Mr. 85/MOUR (Dem., Rensselaer) said there were two propositions here, viz: of large and single districts. For himself, he held to the theory of large districts, and would sustain the action of the Committee, provided they would prove that they had equally apportuned the districts. They could not raise the character of the Senato unless they gave the people a chance of selecting such men. They proposed districts that embraced a population of from 400,000 to 500,000, as large as some of the smaller States. This would give a chance to select our best men. It was objected that people in one part of the district would not know a candidate named from another part of the State. He thought the effect would be otherwise. It would compel men to nominate candidates widely known and highly esteemed. If a candidate who was not known and trusted were nominated, the opposing perty would find it to their interest to select a man estermed by the people. Hence it would be to the interest of both parties to nominate their best men. He would not institute a comparison between the Senators chosen under the present Constitution and those chosen under the present Constitution and those chosen under the Senate Chamber was filled with men every one of whom was fitted to hold the highest office in the gift of the people of this State. This point could again be reached under the system of large districts as presented by the Proposed report. There was no subject upon which people were so jealous as that of political power. He did not believe with the gentleman from Rockland (Mr. Conger) that this division should resupended under the system of large districts as presented by the Committee. He desired to call attention to some faults in the proposed report. There was no subject upon which people were so jealous as that of political power. He did not believe with the gentleman from Rockland (Mr. Conger) that this division should resupended to the large was political moder the proposed system is 415,000, a goodly number, and one that any man of nearly half the ratio. In the Hd District the excess amounts to 48,89. In those two Districts there is a loss of representation amounting to 103,967. The HIId Senatorial District, as it stands upon the programme, will be made a Republican district. He would not ask that the districts be divided according to political districts. The HIId District at present shows a deficit of 33,664, while the IVth IIId District at present shows a deficit of 33,664, while the IVth IIId District at present shows a deficit of 35,664, while the IVth IIId District at present shows a deficit of 36,664, while the IVth IIId District at present shows a deficit of 36,664, while the IVth IIId District at the life IIId District and IIId District the County of One Senator, viz.: 114,611. So you have been be proposed to offer an amendment, which he hoped would be fast to all parties and districts. He would strike out from the HIId District the County of Orange, with 64,600 population, and add the County of Orange, with 64,600 population, and add the County of Albany, with a population of 105,000. Then he would take Otsego, with a population of 17,728, from the Vith District, and add it to the IVth District in place of Albany. Mr. HALE (Rep., Essex) held that a representative Legislature approximated to its design the more nearly it represented the people. This was very imperfectly done under the present system. Certain counties are always Democratic, and others invariably Republican Minorities in these counties are now represented; and the misfortune is not only theirs, but that of the State. This may be unavoidable; but if it can be remedied, it should be done. This subject has received much attention here and in England. Mr. Hare's system of minority represented it as to apply it to all the details of our ballot. Yet he was convinced it would be feasible and beneficial. The system of the gentleman from Westchester (Ar. Greeley) was that known as the cumulative system. He was in favor of the plan on general grounds, but was not yet certa

alleged disproportion of the proposed Senatorial districts. In the debate on suffrage it had been held that the electors of the State were the people. New-York City polled in 1869 114,169 votes out of 128,975 by the census. The Senatorial ratio in the State was 21,789 votes; New-York then had only an excess of 5,224 votes. The Second District did not east a full proportioned vote, lacking 2,639 votes. The Taird District had a deficit of 6,632; the sixth, 7,436; the seventh showed a deficit of 6,578; the eighth a deficit of 3,599. Under the proposed apportionment, if hased on votes, New-York would only have an excess of 4,215, and the Second District of 6,277. The result of this examination shows that the rural districts cast a more nearly proportioned vote than the cities, and a larger vote than the average population. These elements must be taken into consideration. He believed that in a strict party view it would be best for the. Republicans, as the partisans, to hold fast to the single district system, but at

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

the same time he was in favor of the large district plan as enabling them to select a better class of men.

A Republican member from the city was at a less whether to regard the proposition of the gentleman from Westchester (Mr. Greeley) as a declaration of universal suffrage or of universal annesty. Certainly it was a proposition peculiar in itself, and as certainly neither sensible nor just. He believed in the rule of majorities.

this Convention. Let us cast aside our partisan views and complete this work with a view to the public good. He further hoped that we would go back to the old system of electing Members of Assembly by counties. The small district system had shown that men were elected to the Assembly, who would not have been thought of for that position if the county system had been in force. He appealed to the members if such had not been the experience under the present Constitution. Under the present constitution there was no head to the Government and he would favor a pian of going back to the plan of having some officers appointed by the Executive.

Mr. COOKE (Rep., Ulster) repelled attacks that had been made upon the majority by the minority. Gentlemen had traveled out of their way to hunt up grievances. The committee had been charged with gerry-mandering the State so as to make Republican districts. He knew that in making up the districts as reported, the question of politics did not enter in the consideration of the committee at all. The complaint was that while the Republican majority in the State was only about two per cent that by this apportionment the Republicans would get 24 Senators to 9 Senators for the Democratic. But the committee were confined to New-York, and a rew continuous counties. The committee could not diffuse the majorities were confined to New-York, and a rew continuous counties. The committee could not diffuse the majorities were confined to not continuous territory to do as they had done. From all that could be gathered from the opinions of members the committee supposed they were representing the views of this Convention in recommending large districts. There was no propriety in making both branches of the Legislature substantially alike, and there was no good argument in the claim that the constituency should not so select the man that should be sent to the Senate. There was no strength in the argument that politicans would more directly control under the large districts than under the small lar

enlarged.

Progress was reported, the Committee rose, and leave was granted to sit again. Adjourned to 10 o'clock to mor-

THE YELLOW FEVER IN GALVESTON. Galveston, Texas, Aug. 2.—The yellow fever has been pronounced epidemic. There were six inter-

EXPLOSION ON A MOBILE RAILROAD. MOBILE, Ala., Aug 2 .- An engine on the Mobile and Great Western Railroad exploded to day, killing

the engineer and fireman. The passengers were unin-ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Ang. 2.—Four prisoners who were confined in the Floyd County just at New-Albany, Ind., escaped therefrom to-day by breaking the rear wall. Two of them were re-arrested, but the others.

AN INNOCENT MAN LYNCHED.

We yesterday published an account of the lynching of a negro near Lelpsic, Del., on a suspicion of incendiarism. The man is now said to have been inno-